

National Bee-Keepers' Convention at Chicago, Dec. 5, 6, 7

AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

WEEKLY—\$1.00 A YEAR

Published by GEORGE W. YORK & CO., 334 Dearborn Street

45th Year

CHICAGO, ILL., OCTOBER 12, 1905

No. 41

WEEKLY

THE "GOING-TO-BEES"

BY NIXON WATERMAN

Suppose that some fine morn in May
A honey-bee should pause and say:
"I guess I will not work to-day,
But next week or next summer,
Or some time in the by-and-by,
I'll be so diligent and spry
That all the world must see that I
Am what they call a 'hummer!'"

Of course you'd wish to say at once,
"O bee! don't be a little dunce
And waste your golden days and months
In lazily reviewing
The things you're 'going to do,' and how
Your hive with honey you'll endow;
But bear in mind, O bee, that now
Is just the time for 'doing.'"

Suppose a youth with idle hands
Should tell you all the splendid plans
Of which he dreams, the while the sands
Of life are flowing, flowing;
You'd wish to say to him, "O boy!
If you would reap your share of joy
You must discerningly employ
Your morning hours in sowing."

He who would win must work! The prize
Is for the faithful one who tries
With loyal heart and hand; whose skies
With toil-crowned hopes are sunny.
And they who seek success to find,
This homely truth must bear in mind:
"The 'going-to-bees' are not the kind
To fill the hive with honey."

—Saturday Evening Post.



AN ORDER IN TIME SAVES 9

Percent if sent in with Cash in

OCTOBER



9 percent during October.	7 percent during December.	4 percent during February.
8 percent during November.	6 percent during January.	2 percent during March.

On receipt of the names and addresses of 5 bee-keepers in your vicinity we will mail to any address free of charge postpaid a copy of our little book, "Bee Pranks," which is a pamphlet compiled from newspaper clippings containing many laughable and interesting anecdotes which have actually happened in the life of the bee. Published only by

G. B. LEWIS CO., Watertown, Wis., U.S.A.

The Following are Distributing Points for Lewis' Goods:

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E. H. Taylor, Welwyn, Herts.

CUBA

C. B. Stevens & Co., Havana.

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San Francisco.

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R. C. Aikin, Loveland.
Arkansas Valley Honey Producers'
Association, Rocky Ford.
Colorado Honey Producers' Associa-
tion, Denver.
Fruit Growers' Association, Grand
Junction, Robert Halley, Montrose.

ILLINOIS

Dadant & Sons, Hamilton
York Honey and Bee Supply Co., 141
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INDIANA

C. M. Scott & Co., Indianapolis.

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Adam A. Clarke, Le Mars.
Louis Hanssen's Sons, Davenport.

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MISSOURI

E. T. Abbott, St. Joseph.

OHIO

Fred W. Muth Co., Cincinnati.
Norris & Anspach, Kenton.

PENNSYLVANIA

Cleaver & Greene, Troy.

TEXAS

Southwestern Bee Co., 438 W. Hous-
ton St., San Antonio.

UTAH

Fred Foulger & Sons, Ogden.

WASHINGTON

Lilly, Bogardus & Co., Seattle.

G. B. LEWIS CO. Manufacturers of **Bee-Keepers' Supplies** **Watertown, Wis.**
U. S. A.

National Bee-Keepers' Convention at Chicago, Dec. 5, 6, 7

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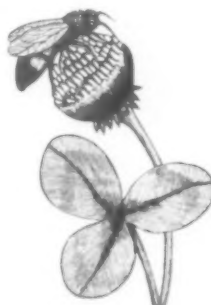
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GEORGE W. YORK & COMPANY
334 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

IMPORTANT NOTICES

THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE of this Journal is \$1.50 a year, in the United States, Canada, and Mexico; all other countries in the Postal Union, 50 cents a year extra for postage. Sample copy free.

THE WRAPPER-LABEL DATE indicates the end of the month to which your subscription is paid. For instance, "dec 5" on your label shows that it is paid to the end of December, 1904.

SUBSCRIPTION RECEIPTS.—We do not send a receipt for money sent us to pay subscription, but change the date on your wrapper-label, which shows that the money has been received and credited.

ADVERTISING RATES will be given upon application.

National Bee-Keepers' Association

Objects of the Association

- 1st.—To promote the interests of its members.
- 2d.—To protect and defend its members in their lawful rights.
- 3d.—To enforce laws against the adulteration of honey.

Annual Membership Dues, \$1.00

General Manager and Treasurer—
N. E. FRANCE, Platteville, Wis.

If more convenient, Dues may be sent to the publishers of the American Bee Journal.

The Honey-Producers' League

(INCORPORATED)

OBJECTS:

1. To create a larger demand for honey through advertising.
2. To publish facts about honey, and counteract misrepresentations of the same.

MEMBERSHIP DUES

1. Any bee-keeper may become a member by paying to the Manager an annual fee of \$1.00 for each 20 (or fraction of 20) colonies of bees (spring count) he owns or operates.
2. Any honey dealer, bee-supply dealer, bee-supply manufacturer, bee-paper publisher, or any other firm or individual, may become a member on the annual payment of a fee of \$10, increased by one-fifth of one (1) percent of his or its capital used in the allied interests of bee-keeping.

GEORGE W. YORK, Manager,
334 Dearborn St., CHICAGO, ILL.

Italian Queen-Bee Free as a Premium

To a subscriber whose own subscription to the American Bee Journal is paid at least to the end of 1905, we will give an untested Italian queen for sending us ONE NEW subscription with \$1.00 for the Bee Journal a year. Now is the time to get new subscribers. If you wish extra copies of the Bee Journal for use as samples, let us know how many you want and we will mail them to you. Address all orders to the office of the American Bee Journal.

Learn Telegraphy and R. R. Accounting

\$50 to \$100 per month salary assured our graduates under bond. You don't pay us until you have a position. Largest system of telegraph schools in America. Endorsed by all railway officials. OPERATORS ALWAYS IN DEMAND. Ladies also admitted. Write for Catalog.

MORSE SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY,
Cincinnati, O., Buffalo, N.Y., Atlanta, Ga., LaCrosse, Wis., Texarkana, Tex., San Francisco, Calif.
29A17t Please mention the Bee Journal

Now is the Time to Order

Your Bee-Hives, Sections, Shipping-Cases, Berry Boxes, and Crates for the coming season. By sending us a list of goods wanted, we can save you money.

SHEBOYGAN FRUIT BOX CO.

35A18t SHEBOYGAN, WIS.
Mention Bee Journal when writing.

"If Goods are wanted Quick, send to Pouder"



BEE-SUPPLIES

Root's Goods at Root's Prices

Everything used by Bee Keepers.
POUDER'S HONEY-JARS. Prompt Service.
Low Freight Rates. Catalog Free.

If you wish to purchase finest quality of HONEY for your local trade, write for my free monthly price-list of honey.

Why not secure your BEE-SUPPLIES NOW FOR NEXT SEASON'S USE, and avail yourself of the following very liberal discounts? Goods all Root Quality.

	Percent		Percent
For cash orders before Oct. 1.....	10	For cash orders before Jan. 1.....	7 percent
For cash orders before Nov. 1.....	9	For cash orders before Feb. 1.....	6 percent
For cash orders before Dec. 1.....	8	For cash orders before Mar. 1.....	4 percent
		For cash orders before Apr. 1.....	2 percent

WALTER S. POUDER,

513-515 Massachusetts Ave., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Mention Bee Journal when writing.

DITTMER'S FOUNDATION IS THE BEST

Now is the time to prepare for next season.

If You Want to Save Money on Foundation, Working Wax for Cash, and on a full line of SUPPLIES, write for prices and discounts, and samples of our Superior Foundation.

E. Grainger & Co., Toronto, Ont., Agents for Canada.

The Bee and Honey Co., Beeville, Tex., Agents for Texas.

GUS. DITTMER, - Augusta, Wis.

Mention Bee Journal when writing.

IT'S TIME TO FEED

Feeding time is here and you will want feeders. There are none better made than the Miller-Boardman Entrance Division-Board Feeder and the Simplicity Bottom-Board Feeder. They can be attached to the bottom-board and left all the year around. Are made on honor and sold direct from the factory to you, saving you a middleman's profit.

Your orders will receive prompt attention. Send them early.

Don't fail to send us your address for our new catalog, which will be very comprehensive, and will give you many valuable pointers upon bee-keeping.

JOHN DOLL & SON,

Power Building, - - MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Mention Bee Journal when writing.

9 Percent Discount ON ORDERS FOR Lewis' Bee-Supplies

accompanied by cash sent us in OCTOBER. This applies to all goods excepting Honey-Packages for current use. BY RETURN FREIGHT OR EXPRESS. Send to

H. M. ARND,
Mgr.

YORK HONEY AND BEE SUPPLY CO. (Not Inc.)

141 & 143 Ontario Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

(5 short blocks north of the C. & N. W. Ry. Passenger Station, using the Wells St. Cable Line from center of city to Ontario St.)

Long Distance Telephone—North 1559

Catalog and prices on Honey on application. If you want Good Goods at Factory Prices and Prompt Shipment, send your orders, or call on us.

BEESWAX WANTED—26c cash, or 28c when taking Bee-Supplies in exchange—delivered here.

Please Mention the American Bee Journal when writing Advertisers

"DADANT'S FOUNDATION"

—AND—

BEE-SUPPLIES

Revised Prices on Foundation

NAME OF GRADE	IN LOTS OF				
	1-lb.	5-lbs.	10-lbs.	25 lbs.	50 lbs.
Medium Brood	.55	.53	.51	.49	.48
Light Brood	.57	.55	.53	.51	.50
Thin Surplus	.62	.60	.58	.56	.55
Extra Thin Surplus	.65	.63	.61	.59	.58

DISCOUNTS for Early Cash Orders

During	September	10 percent
"	October	9 "
"	November	8 "
"	December	7 "
"	January	6 "
"	February	4 "
"	March	2 "

Beeswax Wanted at all Times.



DADANT & SONS, Hamilton, Ill.

WANTED

FANCY COMB HONEY IN NO-DROP SHIPPING CASES, ALSO EXTRACTED HONEY. IF YOU HAVE ANY TO OFFER, QUOTE US YOUR ROCK BOTTOM CASH PRICE DELIVERED HERE, AND MAIL US A SMALL SAMPLE OF THE EXTRACTED HONEY. WE BUY EVERY TIME THE PRICE IS RIGHT, AND REMIT PROMPTLY.

THE FRED W. MUTH CO.

No. 51 WALNUT STREET, CINCINNATI, OHIO.



LICE SAP LIFE

That's how they live and thrive. You can't have healthy, profitable fowls or stock and have lice too.

Lambert's Death to Lice

promptly kills all insect vermin and makes sitting hens comfortable. Sample 10c; 100 oz., \$1.00 by express.

O. K. STOCK FOOD CO.,
D. J. Lambert, Vice Pres.
408 Mason Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Bee-Keepers' Early Discounts

Now is the Time to send in your order for goods for use next season, and for all orders where cash accompanies we allow the following discounts:

Before October 1	deduct 10 percent
" November 1	" 9 "
" December 1	" 8 "
" January 1	" 7 "
" February 1	" 6 "
" March 1	" 4 "
" April 1	" 2 "

Freight-Rates from Toledo are the lowest. Can take Honey and Beeswax in exchange for Supplies if you desire. Send for free illustrated Catalog. It describes and illustrates everything for both the Poultry and Bee Keepers.

GRIGGS BROS.

521 Monroe Street,

TOLEDO, OHIO.

Mention Bee Journal when writing.



Bee - Supplies !

We carry a large stock and greatest variety of everything needed in the Apiary, assuring best goods at lowest prices, and prompt shipments. We want every bee-keeper to have our **Free Illustrated Catalog**, and read description of Alternating Hives, Massie Hives, etc. Write at once for Catalog, either English or German language.

KRETCHMER MFG. CO., Red Oak, Iowa.

—AGENCIES—

Trester Supply Co., Lincoln, Neb. | Fulton & Ford, Garden City, Kansas.
Shugart & Ouren, Council Bluffs, Iowa. | I. H. Myers, Lamar, Colo.
Southwestern Bee Co., 438 W. Houston St., San Antonio, Tex.

Get New Subscribers

Why not get a New Subscriber for the American Bee Journal, to send with your own renewal?

10 WEEKS CENTS

We wish every reader of the American Bee Journal to become acquainted with **GLEANINGS IN BEE-CULTURE**. We extend a cordial invitation in our offer to send you the paper 10 weeks for 10 cents.

There is no bee-paper in the world like Gleanings. Its aim is to meet the needs of every bee-keeper everywhere, and it does it. Whether you own one colony or a thousand or are merely interested you cannot afford to miss a single number. Gleanings is progressive. Every number is an improvement over the last.

Contributors

It is useless to state that **GLEANINGS** excels in this point. Regular departments are edited by Dr. C. C. Miller, G. M. Doolittle, Prof. A. J. Cook, J. A. Green and Louis Scholl. These names speak for themselves for they are the best writers of the day. Every issue contains articles from the pens of the best bee-keepers all over the land. A list of them would be the catalog of the most successful bee-keepers the world over. We will soon begin a series of remarkable articles by E. W. Alexander. We are safe in saying a higher price was never paid for an article of this class than we paid for a single one of this series. Every one of them will be worth hundreds of dollars to bee-keepers.

Half-Tone Illustrations

During the past summer we have had a special artist to take photographs for us. He has traveled on our account alone the past summer over 4000 miles and we can promise some very fine pictures. Many of the Second Prize Photo Contest, American and Foreign, will appear soon. Our engravings are made by the very finest engravers in the United States. Just this wealth of illustration doubles the value of the paper.

Advertisements

Gleanings prides itself on the clean class of advertisements it carries. Its subscribers show their appreciation of the fact by their liberally patronizing them. There is no better medium in the United States for those catering to the needs of the bee-keeper. We now print 25,000 copies and yet with our special edition (Dec. 15, 40,000) our old rates hold good which were based on 20,000 circulation. Gleanings gives its subscribers and advertisers full measure, pressed down and running over.

December 15th Issue

We are pleased to announce that extensive plans are now under way for a Special Christmas Issue of Gleanings. It is planned that this issue shall far exceed in its wealth of contributed articles, its half-tones and its cover design than anything that heretofore has been attempted in bee-keeping literature. The cover is to be designed and printed by one of the best color printing establishments in the United States. The design is something unique and beautiful indeed. This issue will contain nearly 100 pages, and 40,000 copies will be printed, making a bee-keepers' magazine that compares favorably with any magazine of the present day.

Subscribe

When you have read this notice take up your pen and tell us to send you **Gleanings Ten Weeks** and enclose **Ten Cents**, in coin or stamps. Don't put it off. The magnificent Christmas Number alone will be worth 25 cents to any bee-keeper. We don't promise this number to any but subscribers. Don't put this matter off for you will never be able to spend 10 cents to better advantage.

THE A. I. ROOT CO., Publishers, Medina, Ohio.

ESTABLISHED IN 1861

THE AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

OLDEST BEE-PAPER IN AMERICA

(Entered at the Post-Office at Chicago as Second-Class Mail-Matter)

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GEORGE W. YORK, Editor

CHICAGO, ILL., OCTOBER 12, 1905

Vol. XLV—No. 41

Editorial Notes and Comments

Good Seasons Still to Come

Bee-keepers, as a class, are optimists. Some seasons are good, and some are poor, yet they are always hoping that the next season will be one of the good ones. A few years ago the editor of the Bee-Keepers' Review, however, had a fit of pessimism, and expressed the belief that we could not expect in the future as good crops as had prevailed in the past. He has now recanted, and fully reinstated himself in the ranks of the optimists, as expressed in the following:

"Along in the '90's we had very poor honey crops here in Michigan—so poor that I came as near being discouraged as I ever did. I began to feel that, as the country was being cleared up, the honey-plants were disappearing, and that the good crops were things of the past, and not of the future. In this I was mistaken. The last three years have furnished excellent harvests."

A Defense of Tanging Swarms

Some of the younger readers may not know what tanging is. Formerly it was a common custom, upon the issuing of a swarm, for all hands to join in ringing bells, blowing horns, pounding on tin pans, and making noises in any other way that suggested itself. That was tanging. It is not certain that any intelligent bee-keeper of the present day practices tanging, but nearly two pages of a late issue of *Gleanings in Bee Culture* is occupied with a sort of defense of the custom. Nor is it a densely ignorant writer who makes the defense, but a professor; Prof. Edward F. Bigelow.

To the argument that 99 out of 100 swarms would settle anyhow without the noise, Prof. Bigelow replies:

"This point is weak. The noise is made after the clustering, in my experience, when the swarm has refused to go into the hive or to remain."

Doubtful if that experience is general. His closing words are:

"As a countryman I resent the imputation by the so-called funny papers that 'we farm-

ers' have been doing such 'fool things' for many generations. I guess we know what we are about, some of the time, city chaps to the contrary notwithstanding."

If "city chaps" do no worse than to call tanging one of the "fool things," they will steer closer to the truth than they generally do when talking about bees.

Greasy Waste for Fuel

Greasy cotton-waste, such as can be found thrown away along the track near any railroad station, has been highly commended as smoker-fuel. Rev. R. B. McCain, in *Gleanings in Bee Culture*, claims as a special advantage that when one handles the stuff the fingers become greasy, and as a consequence propolis does not stick to them. Taking his cue from this, Dr. Miller, who has been in the habit of using butter to clean the propolis off his fingers, proposes that hereafter he will "try the plan of going to the hive with 'butter-fingers' prepared in advance."

Stand or Colony?

The following letter has been received:

EDITOR AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL—

Your strictures on page 630, on the use of "stand of bees" in place of the later adopted brat, "colony of bees," are not well supported, and these strictures will give way every time you try to make a "stand" on them, by them, or for them.

The redeeming feature of those strictures is the ending of them by, "Perhaps some one can explain." Certainly, some many can explain.

Your ideas of the word "stand" have been evolved by your close environment with the editorial stand. You, therefore, pass over Webster's definitions of the noun "stand" until you come to the 6th—"a small table"—refusing to be comforted by the more general 3d definition, "A stop; a halt; as to make a stand; to come to a stand."

Now, what more applicable expression can be used when a swarm of bees has passed into a hive and has "made a stand," which every little worker would die to maintain—what more appropriate than "a stand of bees?" The expression, "A colony of bees," compares with it as dish-water does to cream.

"Stand of bees"—a natural linguistic evolution from the Anglo-Saxon "staend."

"Colony of bees"—a brat midwived into the English vocabulary about 15 years ago by a coterie of dignified apiarists, who, looking with askance upon their plain old Anglo-Saxon "Mother English," were anxious to acquire a cheap linguistic notoriety by dabbling in French-Latin. AUG. GREENFIELD.

It is not easy to decide just how far this letter is to be taken seriously, and how far it may be intended in a humorous vein. Certainly, however, the word "colony" is hardly the best word to choose, if we could go back far enough to decide over again. But we would have to go back more than the 15 years suggested by our correspondent, for the word "colony" has been in common use for many more years than that, no matter when it may have first appeared in the dictionaries. The bees in a hive form a family rather than a colony, taking the word "colony" as used when speaking of people, yet scientists use the word "colony" as applying to an aggregation of individuals in a common household or zoecium, as in corals, polyzoons, etc.

To take the stand that "stand" is the better word because bees make a stand, defensive or offensive, is hardly safe. For only a small number of bees make the stand, and the word could properly apply only to that small number making the stand. Besides, when those bees from Caucasus, which are so gentle that they never make a stand, become so common in this country that no others are known, how could the use of the word "stand" be justified to future generations?

Comb Honey Not Machine-Made.

We have a fair supply of the typewritten letter on this subject, which appeared in the *Chicago Daily News* of June 21, 1905. It is just the thing to have published in every bee-keeper's local newspaper. We mail it for a 2-cent stamp. Better order several copies, and request as many newspaper editors to publish it. It will certainly be a good thing for both the reading public and the bee-keepers.

Maeterlinck's "Life of the Bee."

We have a few copies of this book, price, post-paid, \$1.40; or with the *American Bee Journal* one year—both for \$2.00, as long as the books last. It is a cloth-bound book, and has 427 pages.

Miscellaneous News Items

Mr. M. M. Baldrige, of Kane Co., Ill., called on us recently, and requested us to ask members of the National Bee-Keepers' Association not to vote for him for Director.

Honey-Vinegar.—Secretary Hutchinson informs us that Mr. H. M. Arnd, manager of the York Honey and Bee-Supply Co., who at great expense took a course in honey-vinegar making, will prepare a paper for the National convention, on "Successful Experience in the Making of Honey-Vinegar." As we use some of Mr. Arnd's honey-vinegar on our home table, we know that it simply can't be beat. He will appear on the program at the morning session of the third day, Dec. 7.

Mrs. Cora E. Just, wife of W. P. Just, editor of the Sauk County (Wis.) News (who is also a bee-keeper), passed away Sept. 15, a few hours after having given birth to a daughter. The copy of the News for Sept. 21 was a memorial number, containing a half-tone picture of the deceased, and also the funeral sermon, besides two beautiful poems entitled, "Alone," and "Not Lost, But Gone Before." It was all very sad. Our sincere sympathy is hereby tendered to our brother in his sore bereavement.

The Minnesota Fair Premiums in the Apiary Department, were awarded this year by Wm. Russell, the Minnesota inspector of apiaries. A clipping kindly sent us by Ethel H. Acklin, contains the following announcement of the winners of the premiums offered:

The grand sweepstakes for the largest, best, and most attractive exhibition in the honey department was awarded as follows:

1st, H. G. Acklin; 2d, Moser's Apiaries; 3d, J. B. Jardine; 4th, W. R. Ansell.

Mr. Acklin took 13 1st premiums, Mr. Jardine 5, Moser's Apiaries 3, Mr. Ansell 3, and Alfred Ziemer, 1.

Ahead of Bee-Stings for Rheumatism?—One of our young lady friends here in Chicago, on learning that we had a slight touch of rheumatism lately, sent us the fol-

lowing "new treatment," by special delivery stamped letter, with these words:

"Here's a cure for you. Try it *immediately*."

MR. KELLY—"An' how are ye this mornin', Mistress Flynn? Is yer rheumatiz any better?"

MRS. FLYN—"Well, yis, I think it is, I thank ye kindly. The new doctor's treatment is doin' me a worl' av good, I belave. He advises me to take queen ann [quinine] eternally, and to rub anarchy [arnica] on me j'intis. So I'm doin' it, an' I think it's helpin' me wonderfully."—From Puck.

Wedding Bells at Dittmer's.—As "Miss Bessie Dittmer" she is no more. She is now "Mrs. Julius Hammer." A notice in the Augusta (Wis.) Eagle for Sept. 22, reads as follows:

We take pleasure in announcing the marriage, on Wednesday afternoon of this week, of Miss Bessie Dittmer, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gus Dittmer, to Mr. Julius Hammer, Rev. E. Z. Thwing officiating. The ceremony, which was witnessed only by the near relatives and a few intimate friends, took place at the home of the bride's parents, which had been beautifully decorated for the occasion by the ladies of the Matrimonial Club. At 4 p.m. Rev. Thwing pronounced the words that made the twain one, which was followed by the warmest congratulations and a bountiful wedding supper.

The bride is one of Augusta's most popular young ladies, and is highly respected as a lady of most estimable character. The groom is a trusted employee at the Victory Mercantile Co.'s store, where his integrity of character and genial ways have won for him many friends.

The presents were both numerous and elegant, comprising silver, china, and household articles. One of the evidences of the estimation in which the worthy couple are held, was a surprise reception given them at 7 o'clock in the evening by about 30 young ladies.

We wish to add our congratulations also, and hope for our young friends a long and happy life.

"Bessie" was her father's "right hand girl" in the comb foundation factory, where she was an expert at running one of the mills. His loss will be Mr. Hammer's gain, however. But making a good home, as she will do, will even be ahead of making good comb foundation.

"The Honey-Money Stories," mentioned several times already in these columns, seems to be exceedingly well thought of, if we may judge from the expressions of appreciation that have been printed and also written so far.

The following is from the Bee-Keepers' Review:

"The Honey-Money Stories" is the title of a 64-page booklet recently gotten out by George W. York & Co., of Chicago. It is printed on enameled paper, and beautifully illustrated with between 30 and 40 half-tone engravings. In the back of the book are three bee-songs, set to music. It is edited by Earl M. Pratt, and contains a variety of short, bright stories, interspersed with facts and interesting items about honey and its use. In fact, the primary object of the book seems to be that of awakening interest in honey, and increasing its consumption.

The Progressive Bee-Keeper contains this paragraph:

"The Honey-Money Stories" is the title of a 60-page pamphlet published by George W. York & Co., Chicago. It is tersely written, well printed and interspersed with pleasing illustrations arranged in an attractive manner, calculated to increase the desire of the reader for the best of sweets. We congratulate Mr. York on the manner in which this book is gotten up.

Then comes the following from one of Chicago's physicians, who is also interested somewhat in bees:

That "Honey-Money Stories" is certainly interesting. I know of no better way to instruct the public in the great virtues of pure honey than by a perusal of its bright and appropriately illustrated pages. The person that conceived this attractive method should be encouraged. All honey-dealers and keepers of bees should show an enthusiastic interest in a publication so aptly in their favor, and nothing quite so tangibly encourages as a steady flow of cash orders. The writer knows whereof he speaks. M. DEE.

We may say the price of a copy of "The Honey-Money Stories" is 25 cents, postpaid, or 5 copies for \$1.00. It is clubbed with the American Bee Journal one year—both for only \$1.10. Send all orders to the office of the American Bee Journal.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Boyden, of The A. I. Root Co., were in Chicago Oct. 7 and 8. Mr. Boyden made this office a brief call. Everything is "humming" at "The Home of the Honey-Bees" these days. The extra-large discount now offered on orders for bee-supplies for next season seems to have struck a popular chord among bee-keepers.



* Contributed * Special Articles

Honey-Dew—Sucrose in Honey—Poisonous Honey

BY PROF. A. J. COOK

THERE is something about this sugar or honey question that I think needs clearing up in many of our minds. In the first place, as to the nature of honey-dew. There are two views held—one that it is a secretion from the plants, and the other that it comes exclusively from insects—mainly scale insects and aphids.

By honey-dew I mean the sweet nectar droplets that we find scattered upon the foliage of various herbs and trees. I once thought these must be a product of the tree itself, as I found a willow the foliage of which was thickly dotted with these droplets, so much so that it was sticky. I examined and could find no insects. My experience since that time convinces me that had I investigated high up in the tree, I would have found scores of the willow aphids, and that from this insect came this honey-dew.

For years now I have been striving to get evidence that this scattered sweet on the leaves of plants is a secretion of the plants themselves. I have yet to get any direct evidence to that effect. It is true that many plants, like the cotton, have extra-floral glands, and secrete nectar, but this never falls in droplets as in the case of the real honey-dew.

Again we note that the honey-dew is of benefit to the insects, as in attracting bees and wasps it secures a body-guard which protects the insects from birds. I have had ocular proof of this over and over again. On the other hand, we could not see how it would be any gain to the plants to scatter this sugar solution over the foliage, for it also attracts a black

fungus which must be injurious to the plants. Plants and animals do not work usually in Nature to effect their own harm, but always their good.

THE NATURE OF HONEY-DEW.

As I have said before, honey-dew is reducing sugar, usually called glucose or grape-sugar. This, then, is like honey, like the sugar of digestion, and like liver sugar formed on the body, and is undoubtedly a sugar that takes less energy on the part of the bees to convert it into honey than does the cane-sugar of the floral nectar. If, then, this honey-dew has no distasteful elements, it is probably the best food for bees, as bees are hard worked at best, and we can well imagine that they might live longer with less of digestive labor to perform. The short life of the bee during the active season argues an overdose of hard work. Dr. Miller objects to this reasoning in view of the fact that organs are stronger with work. I think the Doctor would hardly urge that this were true of overworked organs. As I believe that honey is the best sugar for us—especially if our stomachs are of frail make-up—so I believe that honey-dew may often be a godsend to the bees.

SUCROSE IN HONEY.

In a recent number of one of our leading bee-papers, it was stated that there was more sucrose in honey stored by bees from cane syrup than that from floral nectar. And it was further urged that this would enable the chemist to determine this kind of "adulteration," as the large amount of cane-sugar of sucrose would be certain evidence that it could not be honey from floral sources. I believe this statement needs to be taken with some allowance. Bees may be made to take a great deal of syrup in a very short time; I have fed over 20 pounds of syrup at night to a single colony, and have found it all stored in the morning. Some of this was extracted from the comb in the morning, and some after it was sealed over. The amount of sucrose had very greatly diminished in the capped honey. This shows that digestion went on after the honey was stored, or else that the bees took it again into their stomachs, which is not probable.

Bees usually gather nectar from the flowers very slowly, and thus the digestive juices are ample, and the sucrose or cane-sugar of the nectar is very perfectly reduced to grape-sugar, or dextrose and levulose. I imagine that they might gather so rapidly that this reduction would be much less perfect—there being too little time for full digestion—in which case we would have a large percentage of cane-sugar in the honey, although it would be from floral sources. Hives on the scales here now (May 18) show 24 pounds per day. On the other hand, if we should feed cane-sugar syrup very sparingly this would be fully digested. I do not believe any chemist would be justified in pronouncing upon the source of honey from the percentage of cane-sugar which it contains. This is no guess with me. It is the result of actual test.

POISONOUS HONEY.

Again we have an article in one of the bee-papers giving a case of severe poisoning from the eating of honey. I have often expressed in the papers my doubt of the truth of such statements. I doubt if bees ever collect nectar from flowers or other natural sources which results in poisonous honey. Else, it seems to me, this kind of honey would be very much more common. We know honey is often poisonous to certain people, and is it not more than probable that such sickness comes from over-eating or individual idiosyncrasy of the person, and not that the honey is really poisonous?

I have several times received this so-called poisonous honey, and have eaten it and received no harm at all. It seems to me that the sickness can be explained with no accusation against the honey in the explanation, while I do not see how we can believe in poisonous honey from flowers, and find the occurrence so rare. I knew a whole lot of students who were once made deathly sick by eating honey. They found a bee-tree; it was late in the forenoon, and they were hungry. They ate immoderately, as boys will at such times, and very few of them escaped the punishment for their intemperance. It would be folly to say that the honey that they ate was poisonous.

Let us inquire further before we give too much credence to this matter of poisonous honey-plants.

Los Angeles Co., Calif.

Amerikanische Bienenzucht, by Hans Buschbauer, is a bee-keeper's handbook of 138 pages, which is just what our German friends will want. It is fully illustrated, and neatly bound in cloth. Price, postpaid, \$1.00; or with the American Bee Journal one year—both for \$1.75. Address all orders to this office.

Two Queens in One Hive

BY DR. G. BOHRER

DURING the present season I found in two different hives two fertile queens, and both laying eggs in each hive. In one case there was a 2-year-old queen with a clipped wing. Early during the swarming season I opened the hive and found several queen-cells sealed, and at once closed it, expecting the colony either to cast a swarm or to supersede the clipped queen, she being old. About one month later I again opened the hive and found a fine young queen laying eggs, and I set the frame she was on on the ground for safety to her, as I wished to look through the hive for a frame of brood with which to reinforce a weak colony. And on lifting out the third frame I found the old clipped queen, still in apparent health, and laying eggs. I removed her, and gave her to a nucleus which she has built up to a fair colony.

In the other case, I had taken a good queen from a colony in the last days of February, that had almost died out. I put her into a cage, made by bending a piece of wire-cloth, 4 inches square, into a flattened cylinder, and placed it between two frames in a colony of hybrids, where she could have access to honey in case the bees refused to feed her. I kept her there until in April, and took the queen that belonged to the colony and liberated the caged queen. The bees injured her by crippling one of her legs, and in a few days started queen-cells, which I destroyed on two different occasions, and thought they had abandoned the idea of superseding her. But about one month later I opened the hive to remove the crippled queen with a frame of brood, for the purpose of starting a new colony, but I found a young queen, and took it for granted that the crippled queen had been superseded by this young one.

I removed the hive to a new stand, thinking that I would give them a queen I had sent for and was expecting in a few days. On her arrival, I opened the hive to put in the new queen, and began to look for queen-cells, knowing that there would be some on the removal of their only queen, as I supposed. I had not gone far until I found the crippled queen and no queen-cells, and also found plenty of fresh eggs; thus proving beyond all doubt that this queen had not been superseded, but that she was still fertile and laying eggs freely, and is still doing so.

But in the presence of all this, in both instances it is highly probable that both of these old queens would have been destroyed, and the young queen left at the head of the colony in each case.

I have called attention to these cases not because they will be of very great worth to the bee-keepers of the world, but because they are interesting on account of the rarity of such cases. In the first case, I feel quite confident that the young queen had entered the hive through mistake, on her return from her bridal trip, as I found no cells from which a queen had lately emerged. But by the side of the hive I found a nucleus deserted by nearly all the bees, their queen being gone, and I supposed she had been lost on her bridal trip until I found the young queen referred to. I have said she had entered this hive through mistake, but possibly she may have been reared in this hive, but I found no evidence to that effect, and it may be possible she entered this hive as a matter of choice, it being far more densely populated than the hive she was hatched in. There were so few bees in it that at times no bees were visible on the outside, while the other hive had more or less bees on the outside, about the entrance, thereby possibly making it more attractive to a queen than a hive with no bees in sight at the entrance.

Rice Co., Kan.



Advantages of Bottom Starters in Sections

BY EDWIN BEVINS

ON page 485, it is asked who besides Dr. Miller has found advantages in bottom starters. Thanks to Dr. Miller, I have used bottom starters the last two seasons, and wish I had begun their use when I began to keep bees. As I ship most of my honey, I find their use a great help towards insuring safe shipment. Better filled and therefore better looking sections are made with than without them.

A top starter that comes almost down to the bottom-bar of the section does not answer so good a purpose. The starter is liable to get swerved to one side, and perhaps attached to the separator.

I put in both starters with a Parker foundation fastener, putting in the bottom one first. The work is done just before

the sections are needed on the hives, and when the weather is so warm that artificial heat is not needed. Dr. Miller uses a Daisy fastener, and puts in the starters in cold weather. If I had prepared a whole lot last winter, as he does, I should have to carry most of them over till next season—a thing which I would prefer not to do. The additional work required to put in the bottom starters is not great, and bears no comparison to the advantages which accrue from their use.

I will remark here that I have a Lewis foundation fastener, but have never used it as the Parker does very well for me.

When these bottom starters are used the bees, like Nature, seem to abhor a vacuum, and they go right to work and close up that little vacancy of a quarter inch or so between the two starters. They will extend the comb and begin storing here and a little above before they will do it next to the top-bar of the section.

Here I hope I may be pardoned for remarking a little on the wastefulness of the practice of using only a narrow starter at the top, especially in localities where the flow comes mainly from white clover, and is therefore of limited duration. When these narrow starters are used hundreds of bees in each and every section must form themselves into the shape of a big V, and stay there for days preparing storage-room for that which, during this delay, is being wasted in the fields. When full sheets of foundation are used a hundred bees can find room for work where but one can find it with the narrow strip. I have marveled at the shortness of the time before honey could be seen glistening in the tiny cells when the full sheets of foundation are given. I have also marveled at the rapidity with which supers with the full sheets are filled when the honey-flow is good.

Some bee-keepers seem to have a preference for the narrow starter because of what they call the superior delicacy of the product. Where do they find a market for this delicacy that will take it at a price commensurate with its additional cost to produce? The additional quantity of honey secured by the use of full sheets of foundation will, I am sure, bring more money than will be received from the added price of the delicate product. If delicacy is what is wanted, why not get it in the shape of the finest grades of extracted honey? The one who eats this kind does not have to eat any indigestibility in the shape of honey-comb. But when extracted honey is mentioned, the specter of adulteration arises.

It is not creditable to the fighting qualities of extracted-honey producers that this prejudice against their product goes unrebuked and unremoved, especially in States that have a pure food law. It is not creditable to the general public that it will buy so much butter at 20 cents a pound and upwards, and so little good extracted honey at 8 or 10 cents. The question of palatableness has of course to be left to the

eater, but the question of nutritive value must be left to the chemist.

The difference in the nutritive value of a pound of butter costing 20 cents, and of 2 pounds of honey costing 20 cents, is, I believe, largely in favor of the honey.

It is hard for me to believe that there is not some way to inspire in the mind of the public so large a degree of confidence in the purity of extracted honey as to lead to its larger use. I will reiterate what I have said before, that the small towns and country districts should get more of it than they do through the efforts of the local bee-keeper.

I will now turn myself into a peace plenipotentiary with a view to the bringing about of a reconciliation between Dr. Miller and Mr. Hasty. Dr. Miller puts bottom starters in his sections and wants the lock corners down. Mr. Hasty wants to know why, and the Doctor says that it is because—because they look nicer so. How much difference there is between "better" and "nicer" I will leave the Doctor to explain. I will venture a guess that the lock corners sometimes have some stains in the joints that do not get removed.

When Mr. Hasty says that sections with lock corners up are much more liable to be pulled apart in handling, he seems not to remember that Dr. Miller not only uses bottom starters but T tins also. The liability to pull apart is, I think, much greater where section-holders are used than where T tins are used. I use section-holders, and put the lock corners down. It requires some care to avoid pulling apart, but I prefer to use this care because—because the tops of the sections are more easily cleaned when perfectly smooth, and look a little better (or, shall I say, nicer?) when cased for shipment.

Just here I have concluded to give up the job of peace-maker. The differences between the ideas and practices of the two men are irreconcilable. Mr. Hasty's short-comings are appalling. Here is a list of them:

1st. He wants the section, whether in pile or case, to stand the other side up from what it was when being built. I suppose that is to enable the honey *all* to run out in case of any bruising or abrasion of the cappings.

2d. He doesn't say that he makes finger-prints in the honey sometimes, but leaves the impression that he does.

3d. He leaves the supers on the hives till the bees have removed the honey from the unsealed cells. How much travel-stain does the surfaces of the sections acquire while waiting, and how many bees are monkeying around there that might be more profitably employed somewhere else?

Lazy? No use for the interrogation point. Mr. Hasty owns to the soft impeachment. So I will simply say, "Lazy."

Summing things all up, Mr. Hasty, you're a bad 'un. Repent and reform, or have some fellow bigger'n you, with a shingle in his right hand, take you across his knee.

Decatur Co., Iowa.



Convention Proceedings

Report of the Chicago-Northwestern Bee-Keepers' Convention, held at Chicago, Ill., Nov. 30 and Dec. 1, 1904

(Continued from page 698.)

BEES AS PROPERTY, AND ASSESSABLE.

Mr. Swift—Our bees as property are not assessable under the laws of the State of Illinois. If they are not assessable and produce no revenue why should the State pay revenue back? Take cattle or any animal that is diseased, every one is assessed upon that animal and pays revenue into the State.

Dr. Miller—They may not be assessable but they are assessed; I pay taxes on my bees.

Mr. Swift—You don't have to. They are not assessable.

Mr. Moore—You are a little in error, Mr. Swift, in the schedule is a clause which says, "Other property." Now to a really conscientious man, if he calls bees property, he ought to list them; and I know of two or three who list them and are assessed. Now if we are assessed, that will give us certain rights before the Legislature.

Mr. Swift—The only thing is this, bees come under that

class of *fera natura*—they are wild by nature; and consequently anything of that character is like a flock of prairie chickens—the farmer does not have to pay taxes on them. Bees are not assessable under the revenue laws of the State of Illinois unless a man chooses to list them as "other property." Consequently this is my opinion. The Supreme Court may differ from me—I am not certain it has ever been adjudicated upon by the Supreme Court—but I think they are not assessable from the very fact that without any provocation a colony of bees does sometimes take wing and go away in the spring. It is the very fluctuating character of the thing. A man in the fall might have 100 colonies, and in the spring he might not have more than 15, and according to Dr. Miller, then, he has to go before the Board of Supervisors and the Committee on Payments and present his claim for the loss of his property, unless he chooses to pay on something he has not got. Under those circumstances, the bees not being assessable, by the very nature of the property, as property that is fixed and tangible is, that can be gotten hold of or levied upon—because I don't believe there is a sheriff in the State would levy on a hive of bees—by that very fact you could not go before the Legislature and ask any law that would give force that a bee-keeper should be recompensed if his bees were injured by being treated for foul brood or any disease. But if you can get the Legislature to recognize that this is a source of revenue for the State, and of wealth to the individual, and his wealth in that way can be assessed and taxed as his money and household goods and the things he can buy as the result of his product, then they will legislate and will do what they have done in the past—give you any appropriation for the protection of that industry. But when you come to ask for recompense for injury done by making the injured better,

you have gone up against the wrong thing, and will meet a snag every time.

Mr. Dadant—I would be very glad to hear bees are not assessable. I have been paying taxes on bees for many years. The argument is very good but it is not only bees; there is the hive, the combs, the brood, the honey, the supers and sections of foundation and all that belongs to the hive. I pay taxes on my bees; I pay taxes on the comb foundation I manufacture. All this belongs to the bees. If the bees are not assessable, and all this other part of the property is not taxable, I have \$15,000 worth of goods on hand. I have been paying taxes, and I would be ashamed not to pay taxes.

Mr. Swift—Mr. Dadant does not bear in mind that he is in a manufacturing industry.

Mr. Dadant—We would suffer from foul brood if our bees had it.

Mr. Swift—You say your wax does not get affected by foul brood. As a manufacturer with an industry with a capital stock, then, you would be assessed upon it whether incorporated or as an individual; but here is a man that has got 50 colonies of bees on his farm—I don't believe he can be assessed on them. If a test case was made, from the very fact of its fluctuating character, I do not believe he could be assessed. The honey might be assessed, and possibly the hive, if you could fix what the value would be, but not that which deteriorates and is so fluctuating it would be almost impossible to determine. But the product of the bees in his possession is property that is assessable. Just the same as in your commission business if you have a thousand cases of honey in your warehouse on the first day of April you are assessed upon that, upon its market value, upon a fifth of its fair cash valuation. But upon bees out in the field there is no assessment. I don't believe it ever can lie.

Mr. Colburn—I had hoped to continue this discussion on foul brood because I am particularly interested in it. I am no lawyer, but listening to the gentleman here I want to say this, he makes a particular point of *feræ naturæ*. I want to ask if the wild ox and the wild goat and all animals were not at one time *feræ naturæ*? Mr. France has a great many papers here pertaining to the legal status of bees. Quite a number of decisions have been made lately in regard to that very point. Bees sometimes leave my premises and go on the premises of my neighbor. The question is whether I could go after them or not. Mr. France might be able to tell us about the legal status. As to bees being assessable in consequence of their fluctuating nature, you might answer the question by saying a man might have 50 cows on his place and they may all die. Therefore I don't consider that is a good argument in that view of the case, for the assessor doesn't care a cent what is to become of that property; if he finds it in my possession he will assess it. The big factories up in the stock yards have a million, or two million dollars' worth of pork piled up there. When the assessor goes around it is all in New York, but if it is there he will assess it. The same way with bees. I think they are assessable if they are there at the time the assessor comes around.

Mr. Kimmey—I want you to indulge me just a minute. All of these men who have talked want this discussion stopped. I am responsible because I asked the question. I used to be a lawyer myself. I didn't know much law and have forgotten a good deal I once knew. But I commenced in 1868 in the business and have been connected with it ever since, and after listening to Mr. Swift on the question whether bees are assessable or not, I believe he is mistaken.

Pres. York—They used to be when you studied law!

Mr. Kimmey—You men that have been convicted at law don't say anything. You remember the Irishman who said, "I don't want to go to trial." The judge says, "You needn't be afraid, you will get justice, and be jailed." He replied, "That's just what I don't want." [Laughter.] It is true my bees go out on my neighbor's lawn and gather their honey, but it is also true that bees have been recognized by the laws of this country as property, but prairie chickens have not. You can steal bees but you can't go over to the other man's farm and steal prairie chickens. Of course you can commit trespass. But when you steal a colony of bees don't you believe they are *feræ naturæ* and that you can get out of it. You will go to the penitentiary, probably. He can sell the prairie chickens after he shoots them.

Mr. Smith—He can't sell them after he shoots them.

Mr. Kimmey—There is another fellow that has been caught. [Laughter.] If you obey the law you can shoot them. There is a certain time of the year. Do we want to say we are going to own property that is valuable to us, out

of which we make our living, and that it is not assessable? If there is any such idea as that let us be honest and fair and drop it. If they are not assessable I think they should be made so. I rather insist upon Mr. Moore making a statement because he came to my house and we had a peculiar experience down there. Mr. Moore came to me from visiting an educated gentleman, a man that knows all about the anatomy of the bee and foul brood, and that sort of thing, and Mr. Moore told me that this gentleman had one case of foul brood. I had never seen any and I wanted to see, and feel, and smell it. I went up there and I told the gentleman that I wanted to see the colony of bees that Mr. Moore said had foul brood. He says, "You can't see any foul brood here." He also said he had once been cleaned out entirely by foul brood. I was ready to believe there was something there. I know he bought some bees of another neighbor who had foul brood. I had some of the same bees; in fact, the only ones I had to commence with came from there. I was interested in it. He said he had a small nucleus that was doing fairly well and in the meantime had a hive full of comb, no bees, and he wanted those bees to take care of that comb, and so set the hive with the comb on top of the nucleus. Consequently the queen and some of the bees moved out, and then came the cold weather last spring and the brood in the lower hive died. I was ready to believe that story. He also said that Mr. Moore said he was not an expert. I suppose Mr. Moore said the same things to him that he said this morning. I took it for granted there was no foul brood, and didn't insist upon an examination. It seemed to me, then, and it seems to me now—I want to be frank and fair about it—Mr. Moore either ought to know what foul brood is, without going two years to the agricultural college, or else Mr. Moore ought to stop inspecting. I believe after hearing him talk here this morning that the bees of the gentleman I referred to had foul brood, and that Mr. Moore knew it. I think he wants to shake off some of his modesty and say he knows foul brood when he sees it. I want to mention another thing this gentleman told me. He said, "Notwithstanding I believe there is no foul brood I am going to burn that thing up, hive and everything," which he did that night; and I believe that is the proper spirit that any one should show even though one may have a doubt in regard to it. A hive of bees of course is not of much consequence, but if he finds it in one, and there is more than one hive, he should be willing to investigate. Mr. Moore came to my place and looked my colonies over and did it in a very thorough manner, for which I am obliged to him. I said, "How much do I owe you?" He replied, "You owe me just one dollar, and I want you to pay it to join the Chicago-Northwestern Bee-Keepers' Association. I want to state the facts, and I am impelled more to say it by the remarks the gentleman made in the rear of the room. I believe Mr. Moore has done his duty, and he is a good man, and I don't want him to go around saying, "I don't know," when he does.

Mr. Moore—I am not correctly quoted in the case which Mr. Kimmey has mentioned. The gentleman Mr. Kimmey referred to merely plays with bees for pleasure. He told me he had practically been cleaned out with foul brood, but that he hadn't any at that time; and I certainly told him, as I have told everybody, that I knew foul brood when I saw it, absolutely, and I do know it. When it comes to these scientific matters, in which every subject is involved if you come right down to the very bottom of it, I say I am not an expert, as Mr. France or Mr. McEvoy is, because I have not got their years of experience. But I absolutely know foul brood, and I told that gentleman so, and he said, "I haven't got it." We examined one or two of his hives and the bees were very cross; I got stung repeatedly. We had smoke, too, lots of it. When we got done with that hive I showed him he had foul brood, and I showed him the proofs of it, and he admitted that it was foul brood. There was also pickled brood in the same frame with it in the same colony; and he didn't deny to me at all he had foul brood in his apiary.

Mr. Kimmey—When Mr. Moore was in our section he went to every bee-keeper he could find, and spared neither time nor pains in going to the bottom of all of them. I gave him the name of every bee-keeper I knew within five or six miles, and I understand from hearing from them that he visited all of them.

Dr. Miller—I have a resolution to offer: "Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention that it is desirable that bees should be assessed and taxed."

Mr. Smith—I might say that that same resolution was passed at the State Bee-Keepers' Convention two weeks ago, in Springfield.

Mr. Moore—I want to correct some of these lawyers that are talking about common law and State law. Whenever the Illinois Legislature raises its hands it wipes the common law off the land.

Pres. York put the motion, and a vote having been taken it was declared carried.

BLACK BROOD—PICKLED BROOD.

Mr. Colburn—We hear about black brood, and this summer I ran across two or three symptoms in my apiary of something not exactly like foul brood. Some four years ago up on the North Side I had an apiary and I had something I didn't understand, so I sent a portion of the brood to Dr. Howard, and he returned it stating it was not foul brood, but pickled brood. This year I have something just like both,

and not like either. I think possibly we may be getting a little taste of black brood; and possibly the reason we differ is that we are looking at things from different points, or rather have a different disease; that may account for the discrepancy of symptoms, etc., which we find in different hives.

Dr. Miller—I rise to a question of privilege. I have a whole lot of speeches on foul brood, and I know you would be delighted to hear them, but I think the time is passing, and I believe we ought to hear from Mr. France.

Mr. France—I don't know just what part of this discussion you want. Do you want the description so that you may know without guessing when you look into a hive or not?

Dr. Miller—Give that first as briefly as you can.

(Continued next week.)

Mr. Hasty's Afterthoughts

The "Old Reliable" seen through New and Unreliable Glasses.
By E. E. HASTY, Sta. B. Rural, Toledo, Ohio.

PUTTING WEAK COLONIES OVER STRONG.

And now we have a report of 6 colonies put over 6 stronger ones and left a long time—left till the middle of June, and still not a queen killed. And to make it seem more remarkable, they were on shallow frames. Still, on reflection, we may decide that it's not much of a "booster" for the new method, after all. They were bees of a very quiet disposition to begin with; and our perishing remnants are not always such. These colonies were sufficiently strong that they scarcely needed anything in particular done for them—hardly the kind of colonies we have been studying. They were strong enough to be above the temptation to abandon their own organization and join as individuals a stronger crowd. This is what works the ruin in many of the cases of failure, I suspect. While alone it's "root hog or die;" but when put in the same hive with a more prosperous colony the third alternative of naturalization presents itself; and they accept it until the queen has no one to protect her (or thinks she's coming to that). All the same, we can thank E. W. Diefendorf for his very instructive record. Page 604.

ONLY 1 SWARM FROM EACH 9 COLONIES.

Only 30 swarms from 271 colonies is quite a record. The apparent reason of it—steady and abundant honey-flow—is the point for us to remember. You see, in these days everything is being called in question; and some of our professional idol-smashers are liable any day to deny with contemptuous laughter that swarming is ever hindered by abundant honey in the fields. Let's have this item of Wm. Kernan's ready for him. Page 604.

DARK HONEY BELOW AND WHITE ABOVE.

Fine theory, to have all vacant space below filled with dark honey, and so much the more white honey put above. Sometimes, with some bees, I guess it would work. If I should try it maybe expansion of the brood-nest would take place, and the dark honey be moved up above to mix in. Page 613.

SECTION HONEY NEVER POISONOUS.

Natives who chew up combs, brood, feathers and all, might possibly get poison where there was none in the honey. Also even with poison present in the cells of this sweet prepared for immediate use, there might be none in the sealed surplus honey. That poison should be only in wild honey as noted, may be because it comes from a plant that grows only in limited localities, and those localities all distant from the white man's bee-keeping. I'll guess, however, that the New Zealand poison comes in always in small quantities, and never at a time of year when surplus is being stored. Consequently, it is always in or near the brood-nest, and troubles nobody except when the brood-nest is broken up, as it is in getting honey from a bee-tree. The possi-

bility of a poisonous fungus, growing in the pollen of the hive in cold weather, should not be forgotten. This would account for similarity of symptoms in widely different localities. Also vindicates the common sense of the bees—pollen not poisonous when they brought it in. I rather think it remains to be proved (with no probability of there ever being any proof) that serious poisoning ever resulted from section honey, or from extracted honey if produced as it should be—in a super entirely away from the brood.

It wouldn't pay the Association to distribute that Lancet article free. Page 613.

COLOR OF BEESWAX.

I'm not sure he is wrong, but I think he is—C. P. Dadant, on page 616, where he says "beeswax is always white when first pro-

duced." The way it stands in my mind is this: When beeswax is produced by bees that have been mostly at secreting wax for a long time the scales are white; but when produced by bees that have recently been digesting large amounts of pollen to feed young brood, the scales have a yellow tinge to start with—blood and secretions and all getting some of the superabundant coloring-matter of the pollen. May be I'm wrong. Analogy: Absolutely pure butter is white, I suppose. The food the cow gets in January does not color it; but the food the cow gets in June colors it yellow.

VEST-POCKET FOUNDATION HOLDER.

Capital, Editor York! Just one of the simplest, cheapest, and most effective of ways to combat the manufactured-honey fib. A nice little holder for the vest-pocket with comb foundation in it. Should contain at least two pieces, one of surplus foundation and one of brood foundation. Show the good folks right and left one of the props the fib rests on. And yet Mr. Wheeler has worked on this line and things oft went badly awry. No. 1 retold to No. 2, and he to No. 3; and somewhere on the line the new and truthful explanation got changed back into the old falsehood or something about as bad. Queer creatures humans are. Page 617.

Our Bee-Keeping Sisters

Conducted by EMMA M. WILSON, Marengo, Ill.

What Has the Harvest Been?

What have the sisters accomplished this year? Please let us have your report, if it is nothing more than a postal card saying how the harvest has been. If the total amount of honey is given, please give also the number of colonies, spring count.

Can't the sisters do a little better than the brothers in this respect? Every now and then a brother reports something like this: "I got 1500 pounds of nice section honey this year," but forgets to say a word as to how many colonies he got it from. From that statement alone one gets no idea whether the season was bad or good. If he had only 10 colonies, then 15 pounds was phenomenal, but if he had 100 it was a failure. Either he should give along with the amount of his crop the number of colonies he started the season with, or he should give the average yield per colony. Indeed, it wouldn't be a bad thing to give both.

But any kind of a report from each of the sisters will be welcomed, together with any little item of interest that may occur. Please let us hear from all.

Bee-Smokers with Light Springs

In many things a woman, with less strength, wants things lighter than a man. But the rule does not apply to smokers. A woman, when working at bees, needs just as

big a smoke as a man. Neither does the one with a few colonies need a smaller smoker than one with 100. For all the difference in the price, one may as well have a good-sized smoker as a toy, even if one has only 2 colonies. To be sure, a smoker is not used a great deal with 2 colonies, but when one is needed a good one is needed, one that will hold a lot and give a big volume of smoke, if a big volume is needed. And a colony needs just as big a smoke if it's the only one in the apiary as if there are 99 others beside it.

But there is one thing a woman ought to insist upon in a smoker. For that matter, so should a man. That one thing is a light spring. There is no sense in having the spring in a smoker so stiff that one's hand feels like cramping after half a day's work. All the stiffness needed in a spring is enough to throw open the bellows without letting the smoker drop out of the hand. Smokers in general are made with springs much too heavy, but if you insist upon it you can get one with a light spring.

Results of the Season at Dr. Miller's

The season of 1905, at Marengo, as in many other places, was one of brilliant promise resulting in more or less blasted hopes. White clover was in great abundance, and the bees had more than they could do. About the third week in July, however, the flow closed. White clover seemed as abundant as ever, and

so continued for weeks after it ceased to yield nectar. It didn't seem too dry nor too wet; neither too hot nor too cold; nothing appeared to be wrong with the clover bloom, but it just stopped yielding. There were one or two little spurts, but they didn't last. So a good lot of the sections we had prepared were never taken out of the shop.

Too much faith in the great prospects made us unusual trouble with unfinished sections, and it would have been better if so many had not been put on. But the prospect when they were put on was just as great as it was at the same time in 1903, and if the yield had continued as it did in that year, there would have been loss with less sections on. So how is a body to tell?

One good thing about it was that there was no trouble from the harvest gradually shading off from white clover into darker honey. The last was of the same quality as the first.

A peculiarity this year was that until near the last of September no bees were seen at the watering places. Usually they visit these places more or less throughout the season.

Taking account of stock, here is the way the matter stands for the season:

178 colonies, spring count, gave 11,500 pounds of comb honey and increased to 218 colonies. Part of that 11,500 is estimated, but the estimate is under rather than over the mark.

After all, a yield of 64½ pounds per colony with 22 percent increase is by no means so bad as it might be. Indeed, if we could be sure of as much every year it would do very well. But, then, we had counted on such big things for 1905.

Honey-and-Almond Paste

Probably few of the sisters feel they have time for a "beauty massage," but it may be well for them to know that honey is an important ingredient of the paste used for that purpose, in case some one else wants to know about it. Here's a recipe taken from "The Quest for Beauty," in the Chicago Daily News:

"To make honey-and-almond paste to use in massaging the arms, rub the yolks of two

eggs with ¼ pound of extracted honey and 2 ounces of ground bitter almonds. Then add slowly 2 ounces of almond oil and ¼ dram each of attar of cloves and attar of bergamot."

Our Latest Swarm

Not long ago some one asked what was the latest we had ever had a swarm. This year we had one Sept. 22. It seemed a very foolish thing for a swarm to issue at that time, when there was nothing yielding nectar, and nothing but certain death to look forward to; but bees sometimes do foolish things. No one knew where the swarm came from, so it could not be returned. But it was a very accommodating swarm, and settled on a fence-post, so all that was needed was to hold a hive on top of the post till the bees went up into it.

Results of the Season

My 10 colonies, spring count, gave me about 300 pounds of white honey. I think there will not be half as much late honey. This is a poor locality, as the farmers raise so many grapes and potatoes. My golden Italians, from a queen received last year, did not swarm this year, but gave me 75 pounds of honey, and are in fine condition for winter.

Honey moves off slowly here. I sell mine to customers in the country and surrounding villages.

Mrs. NELLIE G. PANSON.

Erie Co., N. Y., Oct. 2.

Bees Did Fairly Well

My bees did fairly well this season considering the weather, for we had a great deal of rain through white clover, and also during buckwheat. I secured 650 pounds of surplus honey from 20 colonies, spring count, and had only 9 swarms. My bees are in good condition for winter.

I enjoy working with the bees. They are a great study. Mrs. MARTIN SCHLEMMER.

Jefferson Co., Pa., Sept. 25.

Doctor Miller's Question-Box

Send Questions either to the office of the American Bee Journal, or to Dr. C. C. MILLER, Marengo, Ill.

☞ Dr. Miller does not answer Questions by mail.

Bee-Smokers and Smoker-Fuel

1. What kind of a bee-smoker does Dr. Miller use?

2. What is the best smoker-fuel? IOWA.

ANSWERS.—1. Corneil and Bingham. In one thing I want a smoker different from usual. I want a light spring. I don't think there's any good reason in wasting strength to use a smoker with a spring as heavy as those usually sent out.

2. A whole lot of them. We are using chips from the chip-yard. Not because they are the best in the world, although they are excellent, but because they are for us a little more convenient than anything else as good. Cotton-waste, burlap, hard wood, etc., are as good or better; but we can get the chips more easily. Something else may be better for you, because more easily obtained.

Getting Bees to Adulterate Honey—Kinds of Italian Bees

I am a beginner, having started with 7 colonies last spring in box-hives, and have increased to 15. Some seem to be good and some not so good, but they may all be the same by spring—dead!

1. If honey is pure nectar from the flowers,

then would not bees fed sugar syrup till they store it in the sections and cap it over produce adulterated honey? Or can the bees separate the part of honey there might be in the sweet and cast the rest away? It seems to me that the arguments are that extracted honey could be adulterated and could contain some glucose. What is glucose composed of? There is some kind of table molasses that bees will not bother with at all. I have mixed it with sugar and made syrup which they took gladly. Now I believe that the sugar and pancake syrup both were converted into honey. If either or both contained glucose and it was carried in, stored and capped, was it honey afterward? If so, was it adulterated?

2. If I should feed bees adulterated honey would I get in turn good, pure honey about pound for pound? I fed bees thin syrup one day, and the next morning found water running out of the hive, but with no sweet taste. It tasted, as nearly as I could tell, like rainwater. It had been extracted by the bees from the syrup.

3. How many strains of Italian bees are there? I see 3-banded, 5-banded, long-tongue, red clover, yellow, etc. Do they all mean 3 and 5 banded Italians?

4. Who is the largest bee-keeper in America, and where is he located? About what is his average number of colonies? ILLINOIS.

ANSWERS.—1. If you should get the bees to store either sugar or glucose, it would not

be honey, or if you chose to call it so, it would be adulterated. Glucose, if chemically pure, is composed of much the same material as honey, but its cost is more than the price of honey. The commercial article contains impurities which make it unfit food for man or bee.

2. No, it would still be adulterated, and there would be considerable loss in feeding. The bees are always throwing off moisture from the food they consume, whether you are feeding them or not; and when the walls of the hive are cold enough the moisture condenses on them, often trickling out of the entrance.

3. I don't know how many kinds there are. If you had all the kinds in the world, you might start another kind by giving a different name to yours. Pure Italians are supposed to be those whose workers have 3 yellow bands.

4. I don't know; there are several who have a large number of colonies, and the number is so constantly changing that the one who had most last year may not have the most this year.

Referring to an omitted part of your letter, you are quite right to use just as little smoke as possible; and your plan of finding the queen by running the bees through excluder zinc, although well known, is good.

Best Bees and Hive—Finding a Location

Before long I contemplate purchasing a farm "Out West," in the United States, and should like to know which are the best parts in which to purchase—where the land will increase in value, and yet be good for general farming, poultry keeping and bee-keeping. I have lived "Out West" before, but where I lived the land has gone up to such a value that I think there is nothing in it. My property here is on sale now. I shall buy no land or farm until I have seen it.

1. Which bee among the following is considered the best all-purpose bee, and which makes the best cross: Black, Carniolan, 3-banded Italian, and Cyprian?

2. Which hive do you consider the best all-purpose hive, that is, for producing comb honey, also extracted honey?

3. Which State among the following do you consider the best for all-purpose farming (and name a few places where good land can be bought that would be likely to go up in value): Missouri, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska, and Oklahoma Territory?

4. Could you name two or three reliable land dealers? ENGLAND.

ANSWERS.—1. The Italian seems to be mostly in favor as a general-purpose bee. There are some bees of mixed Italian and black blood that are good, and Prof. Benton speaks highly of a cross between Italians and Carniolans.

2. That seems to be more or less a matter of taste, and perhaps there is nothing better than the dovetailed, which is nothing more nor less than a plain Langstroth hive with lock-joint corners.

3. Probably there isn't very much difference. In each of them you'll find the desired conditions. Oklahoma being the newest, probably has the best chance for going up in price.

4. I don't know; that's outside the scope of a bee-paper; but advertisements of them abound.

The Hive Question and a Beginner

A manufacturing business keeps me in the city throughout the day, but at other times I live in the country. In the mornings and afternoons there is opportunity for divers outdoor work, or rather recreation. For many years I have been interested in entomology, yet it was only last spring that I was taken with the fever to "grow bees."

May 19 a swarm of common brown bees was obtained from a farmer about 8 miles distant from my home; these were installed in a new 10-frame Langstroth (Root-Dovetail) hive; the bees prospered, and on June 15 a super was put on, the sections having narrow foundation starters. By Sept. 1, 4 sections were partially filled with honey, and some 10

or 12 others partially filled with comb, about one-fourth of which is drone-comb.

Frequent practice on this first hive dissipated "bee-trembles," and June 7 a second empty hive was bought, into which was put a 1-frame nucleus of bees and a select tested golden Italian queen. On each side of the nucleus were hung full sheets of foundation, the remaining frames being fitted with half sheets of foundation. Despite excessive rains during the summer (about 2 feet of rainfall) the yellow bees have prospered, and the hive now contains 5 frames of brood, 2 frames full of honey, and 3 frames being drawn out in snowy comb; there is promise that this colony will be very strong before cold weather in December.

After reading all available bee-catalogs, a copy of "Langstroth on the Honey-Bee" was purchased, and the American Bee Journal subscribed for. Then my troubles began; between the conflict of opinions in the book and Journal, aggravated by "original" views of neighbors, I am floored. One authority maintains that a deep frame is best, another contends for the shallow closed-end frame; neighbor B says my 10-frame hives are too wide, while neighbor C tells me that B knows nothing about bees, and so it goes. In the meantime the reading is continued, the bees themselves are watched, and I am beginning to have opinions of my own.

1. Well, in anticipation of next year I must soon determine the style of hive best adapted to this section of country; my conclusions based on reading, asking, and three months' observation of two hives, inclines me to the deep Langstroth (11 1/4 inches) with 10-frames and full sheets of foundation. This large hive full of hustling bees should yield (theoretically) excellent results. Do you think so, too?

2. Will any advantage follow the use of a telescope cover (as on the Langstroth-Dadant hive), furnishing about 1/2 inch air-space all around the super and upper edge of the hive-body, comb honey being wanted from some and extracted honey from other hives? The hives are to be left outdoors all winter, entrances reduced, and absorbent (dried maple leaves) put over the brood-chamber.

3. My hives are on stands one foot high. Is it better to have them rest on the ground?

4. Is the Alley method of queen-rearing suited to a novice? I know more about rearing beetles and bugs than about "growing bees."

5. If virgin queens are reared from the golden Italian queen, and drones from the so-called "Adel" Italian queen, will such a cross produce useful workers, or will there be a tendency towards prettiness at the expense of other and more valuable qualities?

While bee-keeping with me is not primarily a money-making venture, I want to start right. There is a fascination about it, and I continue to wonder why I never "took to the varmints (?) " before.

VIRGINIAN.

ANSWERS.—I have read with no little interest the account of your perplexities on being initiated into the ranks of bee-keepers. You may just as well make up your mind that you will always meet such contradictions. For more than 40 years I've been at it, and there seem to be just as many contradictory views as ever. But it will hardly kill you. The fact that I am still alive, and outside the walls of an insane asylum, may reassure you. Indeed, I think that one of the fascinating things about bee-keeping is that very element of uncertainty; always some unsettled problem, always the search after the truth, which, in many cases, eludes one's grasp like a will-o'-the-wisp, but always with just enough success to make one eager to keep up the pursuit. I hope that your interest may increase rather than abate, and that this may not be the last time you are driven to this Question-Box.

1. I'm afraid you'll have to do some experimenting on your own account before you can have a satisfactory answer to your question. One thing in favor of such large hives is the freedom from swarming. Yet you can not count too strongly on that. At one time I had two "Jumbo" hives, and looked forward hopefully to good results the following year. Would you believe it? the next summer the first swarm I had issued from one of

these Jumbo hives! For extracting you can count pretty safely on them; but as to comb there is need of experimenting right in your locality.

2. Yes, that space will be of value. Instead of air, it might be better to have it filled with cork-dust.

3. Better for the hives to be up; better for the operator to have them down. Also a little better for the bees to have them down. They can crawl in more easily when they drop to the ground heavily-laden in front of the hive. Try most of them down.

4. Yes, there's nothing difficult about it.

5. If both parents are good I see no reason why the cross should not be good.

Reports and Experiences

Very Poor Season for Bees

The season of 1905 started off in elegant shape. White clover came on early, and things were humming—especially the bees—and we got ready to swipe a large lot of sweet stuff. Things went on swimmingly, and we got the supers on—2, 3 and 4 to the hive—and the bees were just tumbling over each other to fill them, and we were leaning back in our easy chair thinking what a lot of honey we were going to have to sell, and planning how we would spend the money we got for it—when, all at once without warning, presto! and the honey-gathering stopped, and the bees got cross and hung around the hives and house looking for a scrap, and all this before we had gotten a single section of honey filled out!

White clover continued to bloom, but the bees paid no attention to it, and did no more gathering until the heartsease came on, and we have had so much rain and east wind that they have not done much on that. We will have a few hundred pounds of extracted, but no comb honey to speak of. Well, we suppose such is life in the West, and in other places as well.

The American Bee Journal is like Castoria or Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup in a family of children—we can't get along without it. We would like to have it every day, but as we can't we will take it as often as we can get it. Long may it continue to enlighten the American public on the subjects of bee-keeping and—so-called manufactured comb honey.

J. M. LINSBOTT.

Gage Co., Nebr., Sept. 21.

A Summer's Experience with 3 Colonies

I desire to present a few facts from my experience this summer in the management of 3 colonies of bees, which appears to me to be important when the end aimed at is pounds of honey.

In the fall of 1904 I put into the cellar 2 strong colonies of bees in 10-frame hives; also one nucleus. One of the strong colonies had an Italian queen and the other a native queen; there was also a native queen in the nucleus.

About March 20 I took them out, all 3 in apparently fine condition. The 2 strong colonies built up rapidly, the Italian rather outstripping its darker rival both in honey and brood, when about May 20 each had honey and brood in 10 frames. I then gave each of them 10 frames in another brood-chamber, supplied partly with full sheets of foundation and partly with comb, moving a frame of brood into the upper story, making a 20-frame hive of each.

At about this time I noticed that the nucleus was not thriving, and an examination

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showed that they were queenless. I gave them a frame of brood from the Italian colony, and they were slow about starting queen-cells, but in due time I had an inferior looking queen, which I replaced a little later with a queen purchased in the South.

About June 20 I noticed, while examining the Italian colony, a frame in the upper brood-chamber with 2 uncapped queen-cells with an embryo queen in each—a most unwelcome condition of things, as I had decided to test the merits of those 2 strong colonies. Accepting what appeared to me to be inevitable (swarming), I decided to anticipate the job, and about a week later I brushed the bees into an 8 frame hive, gave them 6 frames with starters, and contracted the brood-chamber to meet the conditions, and put on a section super with queen-excluding zinc-board.

I was surprised while looking over the frames of brood in not finding more than the 2 queen-cells, which I had previously noticed. I destroyed one of the queen-cells and started a nucleus with the other, using 4 frames of brood and honey. The other 16 frames I put with the original nucleus, which I wintered over.

About July 20 the original colony of Italians, which were now confined to 6 frames, swarmed. I happened to be in the garden at the time. The old queen came out with the bees in a condition apparently too feeble to fly, and I found her crawling around on the ground near the entrance. I caged her and

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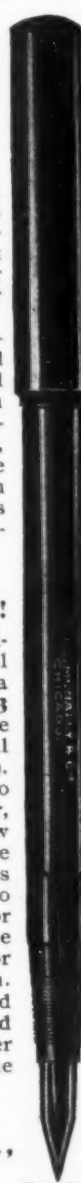
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allowed the bees to return to the hive. It then occurred to me that the bees had been trying to supersede the old queen when they had 20 frames, and were still attempting to do the same thing, and, in addition, some swarming, as their quarters were too confined. An examination showed that they had another queen and 10 or 12 queen-cells. I brushed the 6 combs and provided the bees with 6 new frames with starters, and started another nucleus with the 6 frames of brood and honey taken away. Now this all resulted from the mistaken notion that the bees were getting ready to swarm when in the 20-frame colony.

Now as to results in honey-pounds: I got from this colony twice brushed about 50 pounds of section honey. From the original native-bee colony, which I built up by adding additional brood-chambers until it contained 50 Langstroth frames, about 200 pounds of extracted honey, and by the same management I believe I should have gotten 250 or 300 pounds from the Italian colony, as they appear to me to be superior to their darker sisters.

To the credit of the Italian colony I have 2 nuclei, one of which I shall have to feed this fall.

I will say in explanation of that 50-frame colony, that I do not own an extractor, and was compelled to build them up in that fashion to meet their increasing needs; however, I believe there is no plan so likely to bring about good results as this building-up plan, by the addition of more brood-frames and the consequent space for expansion and storage thus obtained; and, conversely, the 8-frame brood-chamber and super, with its swarm-engendering proclivities, is the plan most commonly pursued with results in honey-pounds practically nil in this locality.

A. E. BURDICK, M.D.

Palo Alto Co., Iowa, Sept. 19.

CONVENTION NOTICES.

The National Bee-Keepers' Association holds its annual convention at the Revere House, corner of Clark and Michigan streets, in Chicago, during the Fat Stock Show, when exceedingly low rates may be secured on the railroads. The dates for the meeting are Dec. 5, 6 and 7. Rates at the hotel are 75 cents for a room alone, or 50 cents each, where two occupy the same room. Meals are extra, or they may be secured at near-by restaurants.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON, Sec.

Illinois.—The annual meeting of the Northern Illinois and Southern Wisconsin Bee Keepers' Association will be held at Rockford, Ill., Oct. 17 and 18, 1905. All those interested in bees and honey are requested to attend, as no pains will be spared to make this meeting the most successful of its kind ever held.

J. W. JOHNSON, Sec.

Minnesota-Wisconsin.—The annual meeting of the Southeastern Minnesota and Western Wisconsin Bee-Keepers' Association will be held at the County Commissioners' Rooms in the Court House at Winona, Minn., on Oct. 24 and 25, 1905, at 10 a.m. of each day. All beekeepers invited with their wives, and help to make the convention a success.

JOSEPH M. REITZ, Sec.

W. K. BATES, Pres.

Georgia.—The Southern Bee-Keepers' Association will hold a meeting in Atlanta, Ga., during the State Fair, Oct. 20, at 10 a.m., on the Fair Grounds, at the apiarian exhibit. All beekeepers and those interested are invited to attend and take part.

JUDSON HEARD, Sec.

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Dear Sir:—I have tried almost everything in the smoker line; 3 in the last 3 years. In short if I want any more smokers your new style is good enough for me. I thank the editor of Review for what he said of it. Those remarks induced me to get mine. **FRED FODNER.**

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IN 60-POUND CANS

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Fancy White Comb Honey in Non-Drip Shipping-Cases; also White Clover Honey in cans and barrels. Please send samples and state your lowest price, delivered here. We pay spot cash upon receipt of goods.

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Complete stock for 1905 now on hand.
Freight rates from Cincinnati are the lowest,

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For Cash Orders Received in

✧ OCTOBER ✧

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... OHIO ...

Office and Salesrooms, 2146-48 Central Ave. Warehouses, Freeman and Central Aves.

At Root's Factory Prices

At Root's Factory Prices

Honey and Beeswax

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—The demand for comb honey is about as usual for the season of year. Offerings from the surrounding States are fully equal to past season, but that from Colorado and the Middle Western States are not. No. 1 to fancy white comb honey sells at 13@14c, with an occasional sale at 15c; the off grades embracing crooked combs, etc., sell at 11@12c; amber grades difficult to place at 9@10c. Extracted, white, 6@7c, according to kind, body and flavor and package; ambers 5½@6½ cents. Beeswax selling upon arrival at 30c if clean; off grades about 2c per pound less.

R. A. BURNETT & Co.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 6.—Reports from different parts of the country give evidence of an almost total failure in the comb honey crop, excepting the points in the North. We are selling this Northern comb honey at from 14@16 cents per pound, by the case. The demand for extracted honey is about equal to the receipts, which are good. We continue to sell amber in barrels at 5½@6c; white clover at 6½@7½c. For beeswax we are paying 30c per pound, cash, delivered here.

[We wish to call the attention of the producer to the above honey quotations, who mistakenly expects to receive these prices for his product. The above are our selling prices.]

THE FRED W. MUTH CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21.—There seems to be an unusually large quantity of comb honey offered in the market at this time and prices for new goods are somewhat weak. We find small lots of bee-keepers in the vicinity offering it at most any price, regardless of the actual value. Honey has been sold in Philadelphia at the following prices during the week: Fancy, 13@16c; No. 1, 11@14c. Extracted, amber, 5½@6½ cents; white clover, 6½@8c. Beeswax, firm, 28c.

We are producers of honey and do not handle on commission.

WM. A. SELSER.

TOLEDO, Aug. 18.—The market on comb honey at this writing is practically the same as last; however, honey is being offered quite freely, and this has a tendency to decline the price. On account of the heavy receipts of fruit there is no great demand for either comb or extracted at present. Fancy white clover in a retail way brings 15c; No. 1, 14c; little demand for amber. Extracted, white clover, in barrels, 6@6½c; in cans, 7@7½c; amber in barrels, 5@5½c; in cans, 6@6½c. Beeswax, 28@30c. GRIGGS BROS.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 7.—The nice weather holds back the demand for comb honey. Crops

seem to be exceedingly short and producers in the West keep the price high. We quote fancy water-white comb honey No. 1 white clover from 14@16c; No. 2 from 12½@14c. Extracted seems to be more plentiful. In barrels, light amber, 5½@5¾c; in cans, ¼c more. White clover from 7@8c. Beeswax, 26c.

C. H. W. WEBER.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 2.—There is a good demand for strictly fancy white comb honey, demand and supply running about even. Demand for lower grades of comb honey not good. Numerous shipments of honey arriving, but no one producer seems to have very great quantities to offer. I quote fancy white at 14@15c; No. 1 in poor demand at 12c, and amber dull at 10c. Best grade extracted brings 8@9c in 60-lb. cans; amber slow at 5c. Beeswax, 28@30c.

WALTER S. POWDER.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—New crop is beginning to arrive quite freely from New York State and Pennsylvania, and is in fair demand at 14c for fancy white, exceptionally fine quality may bring 16c; 13c for No. 1 white, and 11@12c for No. 2 white and amber; no buckwheat on the market as yet. Extracted, in good demand at last quotations. Beeswax, firm and scarce at 29@30c.

HILDRETH & SEGELKEN

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 21.—Honey demand improving here as the season advances, and as next month is the best month we look for good prices. Buckwheat comb is scarce; that is, straight buckwheat. We quote fancy white, 15c; No. 1, 14c mixed, 13c; buckwheat, No. 1, 13c; mixed 12@12½c. Extracted, white, 7@7½c; mixed, 6½@7c; buckwheat, 6½ cents. Beeswax, 28@32c.

H. R. WRIGHT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20.—White comb, 1-lb. sections, 9@10 cents; amber, 7 8c. Extracted, water-white, 4½@5½c; white, 4@4½c; light amber, 3½@4 cents; amber, 3@3½c; dark amber, 2½@3c. Beeswax, good to choice, light, 25@26c.

The comb honey market is firm at 8½c to 10c a pound. Southern California's output this year will approximate 175 carloads. Last year's crop was practically nothing, and present prospects are for higher prices. With the market practically cleaned up last spring, coupled with the fact that the honey crop is light in all Eastern producing States, the honey men of southern California may reasonably look for better prices the coming fall and winter. The present market price for extracted honey is around 5c. The crop estimate above given means about 125,000 cans of extracted. Of comb honey southern California will have, it is thought, not more than 15 carloads. While California will have about the largest crop in many years, there are some localities where the bees have done practically nothing. Arizona is nearer to a honey failure than a year than in 20 years. The crop has not been so light throughout the East in a decade, while Texas is said to be only within 60 percent of its normal production.

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LEWIS' NO. 1 FINE WHITE POLISHED SECTIONS

1,000	@ \$4.55 per thousand	
2,000	@ 4.43	"
3,000	@ 4.32	"
4,000	@ 4.20	"
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as these prices are net after October discount is deducted.

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